



RESERVIST

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Active Status Pool POs May Apply For Active Duty

If YOU are an experienced petty officer in the Active Status Pool--here is Your chance to return to active duty with the service of Your choice! Here is that opportunity You have been thinking about--a profitable career in a job that needs Your skills and is waiting for You onland or sea or in the air! Read this article carefully and if You meet the qualifications needed, NOW is the time to make the big decision!

QUALIFICATIONS: Reserve petty officers in the Active Status Pool may NOW volunteer for 24 months active duty in the Coast Guard. This opportunity is open to Reservists in the rates of petty officer 3rd and 2nd class (or higher rates if they take a reduction to 2nd class) in the below listed ratings:

| | | |
|----|----|-----|
| QM | FT | RM |
| AD | MM | AG |
| SO | AL | EMT |
| AT | ET | EM |
| GM | EN | HM |

ASSIGNMENTS: Reserve POs who volunteer will be recalled to active duty in their present rates and will be, wherever possible, given one of three choices for their first assignments.

HOW TO APPLY: Submit Your application to Your District Reserve Director. All applications will be processed in the order received.

REENLISTMENT BONUS: After only one year of active duty in this tour, You may apply for enlistment in the Regular Coast Guard and if enlisted, You become eligible for the REENLISTMENT BONUS--one month's basic pay for each year for which You enlist.

REGULAR SERVICE: If You meet the qualifications for recall to active duty, but would prefer the Regular Coast Guard, You may enlist in

the Regular Service for, three, four or six years . . .

HOW TO APPLY: For enlistment in the Regular Service, Reservists should apply at their nearest Coast Guard Recruiting Office.

NON-RATED RESERVISTS who volunteer, and are accepted, will be recalled for 24 months active duty. If this is Your status, You may enlist in the Regular Coast Guard after only one year on active duty and be eligible for the REENLISTMENT BONUS. Non-rated men may enlist in the Regular Service in their present rates for three,

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Attendance Statistics

For month of June

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| National Average | 88.0% | |
| Highest District | 90.1% | Third District |
| Highest ORTUPS | 97% | 07-650, St. Petersburg, Fla. |
| Highest ORTUAG | 96.9% | 09-529, Battle Creek, Mich. |

For Fourth Quarter of Fiscal 1955

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------------|
| National Average | 90.2% | |
| Highest District | 91.7% | Thirteenth District |

For fiscal year--1955

| | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------|
| National Average | 88.9% | |
| Highest District | 90% | Third District |

Annual % for Each District

| District | Annual % | % for 4th Quarter |
|----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | 89.4 | 89.3 |
| 2 | 86.5 | 89.1 |
| 3 | 90 | 90.2 |
| 5 | 89.6 | 90.8 |
| 7 | 87.7 | 90.8 |
| 8 | 87.5 | 89.7 |
| 9 | 88.7 | 90.5 |
| 11 | 89.2 | 90.3 |
| 12 | 89.5 | 90.6 |
| 13 | 89.5 | 91.7 |
| 14 | 88 | 87.9 |
| 17 | 85.2 | 90.3 |

Petty Officer Training

On 1 August 1955 the Military Requirements for Petty Officers, (CG 276-5) was distributed to Reserve units. The outlines in the curriculum were drafted for use in training candidates for advancement to, or in, petty officer ratings and cover the topics found in Part b, Examination Subjects, Section 6-A-2 of the Personnel Manual (CG-207). No attempt is made to cover either the practical factors requirement or the professional skills required of the various ratings.

The curriculum employs the conference method of instruction which is most effective for small groups. While the material is standardized, it does permit the instructor to use his own initiative and ability in deciding how he can best teach the material covered and instructors are advised of techniques that will make their instruction more effective.

This curriculum is the first step toward a standardized Petty Officer training program.

Training Funds For Fiscal Year 1956

The Congress appropriated \$3,403,000 for carrying out the Reserve Training Program in the 1956 fiscal year, ending 30 June 1956. Funds for the recent military pay increase are included in this total figure. The appropriation is an increase of \$857,000 over the 1955 fiscal year total appropriation.

The funds appropriated will permit the paying of all scheduled drills and two weeks active duty for training for all trainees in the paid drill program during the year. In addition, a limited amount of training can be offered to members of the Active Status Pool. Members in this category should contact their District Commander (dcr) for information regarding this training.

Limitation On Appropriate Duty Pay

In Decision B-123032 dated 17 June 1955, the Comptroller General ruled that the performance of appropriate duty in lieu of a regularly scheduled drill which an officer has missed, due to the attendance at a service school for which he received basic pay, cannot qualify such officer for appropriate duty pay under the provisions of subsection 501 (a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949.

While the exact facts are not especially clear, it would appear that a National Guard officer who was a member of a unit holding regularly scheduled drills had performed a period of active duty for training at a service school and as a result had missed one or more drills. Subsequently, it appears that the period of appropriate duty was assigned and actually performed by the member. The record indicated that such period of appropriate duty was assigned for the purpose of making up the drill missed while the officer was on active duty for training.

In holding that the officer was not entitled to pay for the period of appropriate duty performed, the Comptroller General cited subsection 501 (e) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, which states, in effect, that Reservists are not entitled to pay for inactive duty training while they are in receipt of basic pay under Title II of that Act. From this, the Comptroller General reasoned that since a Reservist could not receive pay for attendance at a regularly scheduled drill while performing active duty for training with pay, he similarly could not receive pay for a period of appropriate duty performed in lieu of and as make-up for a regularly scheduled drill.

Since, under current regulations and directives, Coast Guard Reservists are only permitted to perform equivalent instruction without pay for the make-up of excused drills, this decision is of most interest to the Coast Guard Reserve because of its implications regarding the crediting of retirement points. It seems clear that the Comptroller would not allow point credits under P.L. 810 to be given for any duty performed for the purpose of making up a drill which was missed while performing active duty or active duty for training.

Reservists Need Permission To Visit Outside U. S.

All members of the Reserve not on active duty are required to obtain

Naval War College Review

All subscriptions to the U. S. Naval War College publication, Naval War College Review, automatically terminated with the June, 1955, issue.

Lieutenant Commanders and above who are not on the Inactive Status List or in the Retired Reserve are eligible to receive this publication gratis by applying to: Head of the Correspondence Courses Department, Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

Applications may be by letter or by filling out the printed form that is available in the June 1955 issue of the Naval War College Review.

The applications should include the rank service, and designator of the applicant, and state that he is eligible by virtue of holding an active status in the Coast Guard Reserve.

permission of the Commandant to travel or reside beyond the United States, its territories and possessions. Specific permission is not required for visits of one month or less to Bermuda, Canada, Cuba and the border towns of Mexico. Personnel making visits to the interior of Mexico including Mexico City must obtain prior permission.

Reservists employed on U. S. Merchant vessels or American-owned vessels under friendly foreign registry, or engaged in commercial aviation of the United States are not required to obtain permission for each trip made while following their profession. However, Reservists so employed shall notify the Commandant via their District Commander of the acceptance and/or termination of such employment as well as changes in their mailing address of official residence.

Each individual will be responsible for the procurement of passports and visas, where and as required, and for complying with all other travel control regulations of the Department of State.

The uniform will not be worn at any time when outside the United States on unofficial visits to foreign countries.

All requests should be made by letter to the Commandant (PR) via the District Commander for permission to leave the United States. Ample time should be allowed for processing such requests as well as the necessary time to effect delivery by mail.

All requests should include the expected dates of departure and return as well as the proposed itinerary and mailing address.

Participation Certificates Awarded To 9th District Reservists

The following men attached to organized units in the Ninth Coast Guard District were issued the United States Coast Guard Participation Certificate, CG-3591, for fiscal year 1955:

BARTHOLOMEW, Donald J. (2025-124) ESG3, USCGR-R

BELL, Charles H. (2027-351) SA, USCGR-R

BRAUS, Philip B. (2001-758) RM2, USCGR-R

BROOKS, George A. (2027-236) SN, USCGR-R

BUHL, Vernon J. (2025-498) BM1, USCGR-R

BURRIS, Gordon F. (2028-696) SA, USCGR-R

CORKINS, Gerald S. (2027-311) SN, USCGR-R

HUGHES, Evert S. Jr. (2030-056) SKC, USCGR-R

KRAUS, Theodore A. (2025-485) SA, USCGR-R

LACOMPTE, Arnold E. (2025-332) SN, USCGR-R

KNORR, Robert W. (2028-713) SA, USCGR-R

MARTIN, Henry G. (2025-149) MM, USCGR-R

RHODES, Gilbert A. (2030-351) SA, USCGR-R

ROBERTS, Thomas W. (2029-577) SA, USCGR-R

ROBERTSON, Duane M. (2029-161) SA, USCGR-R

ROTHMUND, Ronald G. (2025-421) SA, USCGR-R

TEPPER, Thomas J. (2025-463) SA, USCGR-R

ZAKRAJSEK, Joe M. (2030-157) QMSC, USCGR-R

(The Coast Guard RESERVIST would welcome personnel attendance reports from all districts.)

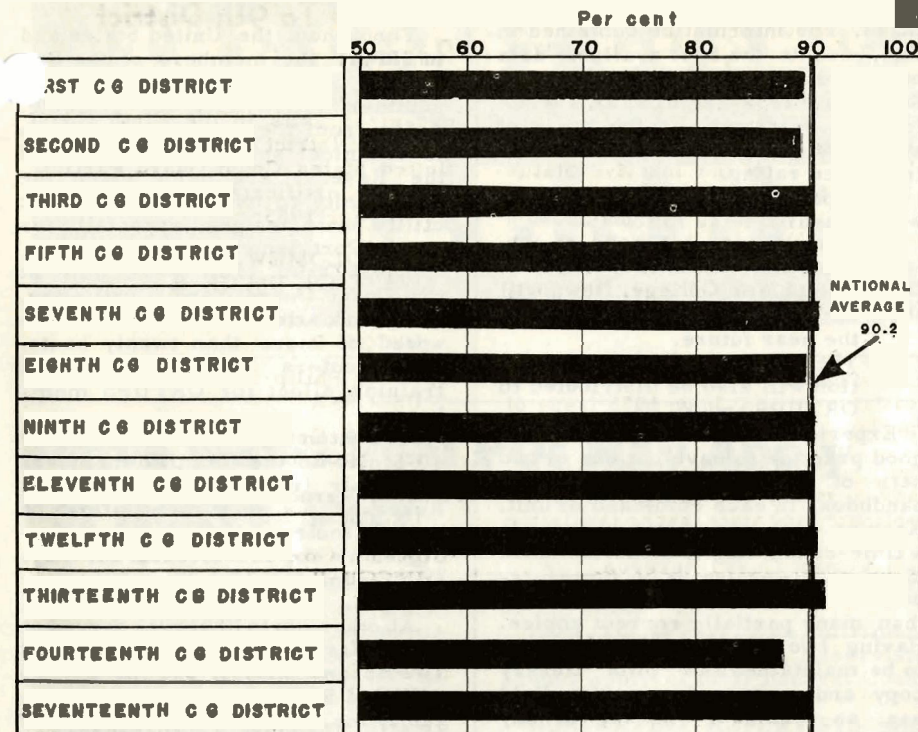
ACTIVE - Cont. from p. 1

four, or ~~six~~ years in lieu of recall to active duty if qualified for reenlistment.

HOW TO APPLY: Non-rated Reservists may apply for recall to active duty in the same manner as previously stated for rated men.

TRAINING: Petty officer training is available in many ratings for qualified men.

DRILL ATTENDANCE COMPARISONS FOURTH QUARTER FISCAL 1955



State Bonus Laws For Korean Conflict

The most recent state to join those having bonus laws for service during the Korean conflict is Connecticut. Other states presently having such bonus laws include Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Louisiana, South Dakota, Washington, Delaware, and New Hampshire.

Since the conditions of eligibility to receive payment of the bonus differ widely as between these states, no attempt will be made to set forth all the details thereof. It may, however, be stated generally that certain residence requirements must be met and that the amount of the bonus authorized varies in some states with the length and type of service performed.

Listed below is certain available information regarding minimum service required, controlling states and the addresses to which inquiries should be directed:

Connecticut--minimum of 90 days service between 27 June 1950 and 27 October 1953. Write to Bonus Division, State Treasurer's Office, State Capitol, Hartford, Connecticut.

Massachusetts--minimum of 90 days service after 25 June 1950. No deadline for filing application. Write to Veterans Bonus Commission, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Vermont--enlisted service between 27 June 1950 and 30 June 1953. No deadline for filing application. Write to Adjutant General's Office, Montpelier, Vermont.

Michigan--minimum of 61 days service between 27 June 1950 and 31 December 1953. No deadline for filing application. Write to Adjutant General's Office, Bonus and Military Pay Division, Lansing 1, Michigan.

Louisiana--minimum of 90 days service between 27 June 1950 and 26 July 1953. Deadline for filing application is 31 December 1956. Write to Department of Veterans Affairs, Old State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

South Dakota--service between 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953. Deadline for filing application is 1 July 1956. Write to South Dakota Veterans' Bonus Board, Pierre, South Dakota.

Washington--minimum of 90 days service between 27 June 1950 and 26 July 1953. Deadline for filing application is 31 December 1957. Write to Division of Veterans' Compensation, 114 North Columbia, Olympia, Washington.

Delaware--service between 25 June 1950 and 31 January 1955. Deadline for filing application is 1 January 1957. Write to Executive

Naval War College

The Coast Guard Reserve has allotted a quota of three officers to attend a two weeks' active duty for training period at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. Details are as follows:

Course: "Combat Staff Techniques and Operational Planning"

Quota: One (1) officer

Dates: 5-18 May 1956

Requirements to be met by applicant:

a. Be a Lieutenant Commander not over 37 years of age.

b. Be of such high caliber as to be eligible for important combat assignments in the event of mobilization.

c. Be cleared for handling classified matter up to and including SECRET.

d. Must not have attended a Naval War College Reserve course

Course: "Senior Reserve Officers Course"

Quota: Two (2) officers

Dates: 26 May-8 June 1956

Requirements to be met by applicant:

a. Be a Captain or Commander.

b. Be cleared for handling classified matter up to and including SECRET.

c. Must not have attended a Naval War College Reserve course.

Leadership Is Subject Of New Book

RIGHT DOWN THE LINE, a book on "leadership" edited by Charles A. Pearce and recently published by Arrowhead Books, Inc., starts "off with the common-sense observation that, if men fail to follow, leadership does not exist -"

Cleverly illustrated by Kirkpatrick, the book was "prepared with information, help, and creative counsel provided by Coast Guard personnel, chiefly and notably Captain Allen Winbeck, USCG, Assistant Chief, Office of Personnel, and Lieutenant Commander A. E. Carlson, USCG, Assistant Chief, Public Information Division". (Both of these officers are stationed at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D.C.)

Copies of this publication will be furnished to all Organized and Volunteer Training Units of the Coast Guard Reserve.

Qualified officers interested in applying for one of these courses will submit an application on form CG-3453 via the district commander so as to reach the Commandant not later than 1 November 1955. Selection will be made by the Commandant immediately after that date.

A Reserve Instruction covering the subject in detail is in the field.

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Coast Guard Reserve Port Security Training

This is the first of a series of articles on Port Security Training which, it is hoped, will assist all Reserve units in their own training programs. In this series an effort will be made to outline basic reference material which may be used by instructors in drafting or supplementing rate training.

In this, the first article of the series, it is appropriate to discuss the basic publications used in Port Security training.

The four publications used by all personnel assigned Port Security duties are:

1. The pamphlet entitled "Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities" (CG-239) as amended. The regulations in this pamphlet are copied from Chapter 1 of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations.

2. The pamphlet entitled "Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles on Board Vessels" (CG-187) as amended. The rules and regulations in this pamphlet are copied from Subchapter N, Chapter 1 of Title 46 (Shipping) of the Code of Federal Regulations).

3. The pamphlet entitled "Rules and Regulations for Military Explosives (CG-108) (May 15, 1954). The rules and regulations in this pamphlet are copied from Part 145, Subchapter N, Chapter 1, Title 46 (Shipping) of the Code of Federal Regulations.

4. The N.F.P.A. Handbook of Fire Protection by Crosby, Fiske, and Forster as published by the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch, Street, Boston,

Mass. The information contained in this book is the best available data on the standards of the N.F.P.A. Such standards are used as a guide to good practices, as the basis of state and municipal legislation and insurance rating.

The pamphlets and amendments will be available as follows:

- (a) Pamphlet No. 1 has already been distributed to all ORTUs.
- (b) Pamphlets No. 2 and No. 3 will be distributed to ORTUPS in the near future.
- (c) The Handbook of Fire Protection will also be distributed to ORTUPS and VTUs.

Experience indicates that it is good practice to have but one or two sets of the above pamphlets and handbooks in each command or unit. Keeping such pamphlets current is a time-consuming task that demands absolute accuracy. It is, therefore, better to have two accurate sets than many partially correct copies. Having two sets permits one copy to be maintained as a "pilot" library copy and a second copy for field use, as required. One set for any ORTU is sufficient.

Question: When you go on the waterfront and need one of the above publications for reference, should you:

1. Carry it with you under your arm or in a briefcase and refer to and quote from it as needed, or
2. Carry it in your vehicle?

The answer is most definite and interesting and will be answered in the next article. In the meantime, discuss it.

ORTUPS Afloat

Throughout the United States and in Hawaii the members of the Reserve are embarked on the summer active duty for training. Aside from the academic approach to technical subjects, members of the Reserve are being given the opportunity to use the new 40-foot utility boats designed especially for use in Port Security operations.

These trim craft were built at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland, and are capable of a speed of more than twenty knots. Forty-footers provide excellent training afloat for ORTUPS members.

In Boston the COTP assigned one 40-footer to the ORTUPS members for their training. In New York, Reserves not only went afloat on the 40-footers, but also were assigned to the 110-foot Harbor Tugs (WYT) and the New York City Fire Boat.

At other ports Reserves served on board Harbor Entrance Patrol Craft (WPBs and WSCs), and all COTPs afforded Reservists as much opportunity for experience afloat as COTP facilities and operations would permit.

Through such training afloat, ORTUPS Reservists gain a clearer perspective of Harbor Patrol, surveillance, boarding and harbor rescue work. They also realize understanding of the importance their basic training in rules of the road, seamanship, boarding, and the many other subjects that are vital to Reserve training.



Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Captain Vernon E. Day, USCG, Chief, Engineering Division, 13th Coast Guard District, presented Coast Guard Reserve Participation Certificates to eligible personnel of ORTUPS 13-695, Everett, Washington, at a drill meeting recently. (Left to right) Captain Day, Richard A. Schaal, EMT1, and Elmer E. Udman, ESG1. In the background (left to right) are Lt. Clyde J. Reed, USCGR, and Lt. John Spencer, Commanding Officer and Executive Officer, respectively, of ORTUPS 13-695.

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Chairman, Delaware Veterans Military Pay Commission, Wilmington, Delaware.

New Hampshire--minimum of 90 days service between 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953. No deadline for filing application. Write to State Adjutant General, State Military Reservation, Concord, New Hampshire.

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